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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

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SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Meetings of Health Center Directors

In a number of prefectures Military Government Health Officers have initiated and arranged meetings of all Health Center Directors. In some cases these meetings have been held irregularly, while in other prefectures conferences have been held regularly, once a month.

Regular conferences of Health Center Directors offer an excellent opportunity for exchanging ideas and improving Health Center administration. Such meetings have proven highly successful in certain prefectures but, in general, the degree of success has been directly proportional to the interest and efforts demonstrated by the Military Government Health Officers concerned. Experience has shown that the Japanese are willing and anxious to improve public health administration but more often than not they do not know what to do or how to do it.

Through the medium of these informal conferences Military Government Health Officers are offered an opportunity to explain the purpose, functions, and operations of Health Centers as well as the over-all public health program.

Building Plans for Health Centers

When the present program for "expansion and improvement of Health Centers" was inaugurated, careful consideration was given to the required amount of floor space. At that time it was decided that a minimum of 300 tsubo (approximately 10,800 sq. ft.) of floor space would be needed in each Health Center throughout Japan in order to provide sufficient space for necessary clinical and administrative functions.

Prefectural health officials who attended the Model Health Center demonstration in Tokyo in April 1948 were informed of this decision. The Ministry of Welfare also sent an official notification (Koho-Hatsu 548 dated 15 May 48) to each prefecture.

In the meantime, the Ministry of Welfare with assistance from the Public Health and Welfare Section made a study of Health Center designs in an effort to offer all prefectures suitable building plans for their guidance in planning and constructing Health Centers in the various prefectures.

As a result of this study, the Ministry of Welfare prepared several different sets of Health Center building plans with a view to providing a choice of plans which would satisfy the local needs in every prefecture, use of any one of which would result in suitable Health Center facilities. A Ministry of Welfare notification Yo-Hatsu No. 1254, dated 21 September, subject: Planning on Construction of Health Centers, was sent to all Prefectural Governors, and the mayors of the principal cities. This notification included an information sheet entitled "Basic Plan for Health Center Construction" and blueprints (1 sheet) consisting of three sets of floor plans.

These plans represent an attempt on the part of the Ministry of Welfare to provide a choice of suitable Health Center building plans for the guidance of prefectural health authorities. The three building plans which were sent to the prefectures are basically a single building plan with minor changes in the interior arrangement.

The Ministry of Welfare is now preparing additional plans which, when completed, will also be sent to each prefecture. When this has been accomplished, every prefecture will have at its disposal several alternative sets of floor plans for Health Center buildings, at least one of which will be adaptable in every Health Center District, and any one of which will result in a building suitable and adequate for current needs and adaptable to future requirements.

It is important that every Health Center District throughout Japan have adequate facilities to carry on a full scale public health program. A single building design is not essential, but sufficient space suitable to the needs of such a program is essential and must be provided in every Health Center District if the needs of the public health program are to be met. Experience has shown that existing facilities throughout Japan are, more often than not, unsuitable. It is suggested that the Military Government Health Officers exercise surveillance to insure that the plans prepared by the Ministry of Welfare are followed or, if other plans are substituted, that substitute plans result in facilities equal or superior to those suggested by the Ministry.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

The final summary of equine encephalomyelitis disclosed that between the period 30 May to 8 November, a total number of 3,697 cases were reported of which 151 were classified as suspects but never confirmed. Fatalities amounted to 1,367 deaths and 100 deaths by destruction. The overall fatality rate was 39.67%. Aichi, Mie, Osaka, Hyogo and Nara were the only prefectures that did not have equine encephalomyelitis reported during both the 1947 and 1948 outbreaks. Isolation of a virus in the Hokkaido district gives early indication that another strain of virus may have been responsible for the recent outbreak in that area.

Horses to Korea

Twelve (12) head of young horses were examined in the Moji Quarantine station by representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section and Chugoku Region Military Government Team. These horses are to be utilized as serum animals by the Korean Public Health Laboratory. Shipment will be on the 29 Nov after a quarantine period of eight days.

Inspection Trips

Hiroshima and Yamaguchi Prefectures were visited by a representative of Public Health and Welfare. Improvement in the utilization of Japanese veterinarians engaged in the inspection of meat, milk and sea-foods was noted.

Animal Diseases

The following outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 13-19 November.

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Aichi	Swine erysipelas	4
Saitama	Swine cholera	1

Cold Storage Plant

The Tokyo Metropolitan Central Fish Market Cold Storage Plant has just been renovated under the supervision of Tokyo Military Government Team Veterinary personnel. This plant will be utilized as a training center for Prefectural Veterinarians attending the Public Health Institute Veterinary Course for it very ably demonstrates the facilities necessary in carrying out good sanitary procedures in the handling of sea-food. This plant will serve as a model for other prefectures to follow in stressing efficiency and economy in the preservation and handling of sea-foods.

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The training program in Tuberculosis Nursing sponsored by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association will open 10 January 1949. This is a five-month course for Public Health Nurses, and includes the medical and nursing aspects of Tuberculosis Control and Prevention. Notices of the course will be sent to Prefectural Health Authorities with each prefecture to be allocated at least one representative.

It is desired that Military Government Health Officers encourage the Prefectural Health Departments to select qualified applicants for this Tuberculosis Nursing course.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Due to the acute shortage of anthelmintics in Japan certain unscrupulous opportunists have been adulterating santonin with acetanilid which could be mistaken for santonin. Several cases have come to the attention of the police and one case in particular has been brought to prosecution. In view of these activities, it is recommended that public information facilities be used to acquaint the people with the fact and to warn against purchasing santonin on the blackmarket.

Several robberies of gold and platinum from licensed dealers of dental precious metals have occurred indicating laxity on the part of handlers. It would be practical to inform dealers of the incidence of thievery and of their responsibilities to safeguard these rationed items. The licenses of those who do not maintain adequate security should be considered for suspension.

During the period 7 - 13 November, 3,302 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were sent to eight prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-Automatic Sprayer</u>		<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Saitama			5		
Gifu	96				
Shizuoka	1152	612		18	710
Shimane	250				
Tokushima					100
Fukuoka				90	
Saga		95			
Kumamoto	48	96			30
Total	1,546	808		108	840

Production

A total of 4,290 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 7 - 13 November.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during October totaled 257,214 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 59,950 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 22,491 vials of typhus vaccine. During the month, 246,800 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 127,975 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 3,156 vials of typhus vaccine were received. A breakdown of distribution to prefectures and government agencies follows.

Prefecture or Department	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Iwate	10,000 lbs.	3,000 gals.	
Yamagata	4,400		
Fukushima	7,800	8,000	100 vials
Saga	5,000	1,000	
Nagasaki	46,000	1,800	
Kumamoto	5,000		
Oita	20,000		
Wakayama	10,000		
Gifu	23,000		
Niigata	40,000		
Tochigi	465		
Shiga			211
Fhime			30
Osaka			20,000
Quarantine Stations:			
Hiroshima			150
Maizuru			1,500
Hakodate	3,000		500
Miike		100	
Ministry of Transportation:			
Main Office	300		
Sapporo Railwy Dept.		3,000	
Sendai	" "	2,000	
Nagoya	" "	3,000	
Niigata	" "	2,000	
Hiroshima	" "	2,000	
Moji	" "	3,000	
Shikoku	" "	750	
Ministry of Welfare:			
(Spray equipment study)	25	25	
(National sanatoria)	2,000		
Ministry of Justice:			
(Prisons, Houses of Detention, Juvenile Prisons and Reform- atories)	77,964	30,235	
(Precinct & Ward Stations)	2,040		
Ministry of Agric. & Forestry		40	
Losses Intransit	220		
 Total	257,214 lbs.	59,950 gals.	22,491 vials

During the period 31 October - 6 November, 47,928 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 8,717 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 15,270 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 182,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 32,250 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 55,782 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,732,697 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 520,649 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 104,243 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 6 November, totaled 385,364 cc.

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Investigations

Two outstanding investigations initiated in Kobe and Tokyo and which are being presently continued, show the following results to date:

Kobe - This investigation developed from a single lead originating in Osaka, which lead to Kobe then spread to Nara, Kyoto and Kumamoto Prefectures; and has resulted at present in the apprehension of 15 defendants, with three persons listed as fugitives. This list of 18 persons represents two physicians, one dentist, two pharmacists, six brokers and seven clerks of various catagories.

Tokyo - This investigation developed from information concerning a meeting place of addicts where they secured injections of narcotics. Several weeks efforts of observations and surveillance of suspects led to the apprehension of 15 defendants, only two of whom were not narcotic addicts, and seven other addicts who will be apprehended when six leads to further sources of supply in Tokyo, Yokohama and Fukushima are investigated.

The examples above are indicative of the two general types of narcotic enforcement investigations to be found in all of the larger populated cities throughout Japan, and are classified as narcotic blackmarket trafficking and narcotic addict groups. Special efforts are being made by all Narcotic Agents to develop all leads to completion, and to find and eliminate all such violators of Narcotic Control Regulations in Japan.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Foreign Nationals Ration

Reference to SCAPIN 1841 dated 9 January 1948, subject: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral and Enemy Nationals and Stateless Persons. Paragraph 3 provides, in the "A" ration, 5 lbs. of canned goods and in the "B" ration, 7 lbs. of canned goods. To date the canned goods issued have been heavy in animal protein in the form of beef stews, hash and similar canned meats.

In view of the fact that canned goods are no longer being imported, and as a consequence of the recent substantial increase in the basic ration, the "A" and "B" ration lists, effective immediately, are as follows:

Revised List of Supplementary Ration

Rice Dietary "(A)"

	<u>Amount Per Month</u>	<u>Calorie</u>	<u>Protein</u>
Rice	3.0 kg.	10,530	225 g.
Sheyu	2 go	124	-
Oil	3 go	4,603	-
Sugar	1 kin	2,238	-
Wheat flour	500 momme	6,694	247.5
Eggs	10 pcs.	780	61
Fish	100 momme	401	49.3
Total		25,370	582.8 g.

Non-Rice Dietary "(B)"

Oil	2 go	3,068	-
Sugar	1 kin	2,238	-
Wheat flour	500 momme	6,694	247.5
Eggs	15 pcs	1,170	91.5
Butter	1 lb.	3,635	-
Beef	300 momme	1,271	202.5
Potato (white or sweet)	2 kan	6,750	90
Total		24,827	631.5 g.

Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

Prefectural reports covering the progress of the Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign reflect a total of ¥638,097,603.44 raised (collected) towards the established goal of ¥1,175,450,000.00 or 62.8% of quota.

It is estimated that the final reports covering the campaign will be completed by all prefectures on or about 18 December.

The progress of each prefecture in the "Joint Fund Campaign", including the date of their latest report, is given below:

Prefecture	Goal	Amount Collected	Date Reported	Per Cent
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	50,873,158.00	12 Nov.	72.7%
Aomori	11,000,000.00	10,421,507.74	6 Nov.	94.7
Iwate	17,000,000.00	14,952,753.00	5 Nov.	85.0
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	256,220.00	20 Oct.	1.6
Akita	10,000,000.00	8,183,230.00	25 Oct.	81.8
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	5,747,865.39	10 Nov.	28.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	4 Nov.	100.0
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	13,072,001.00	13 Nov.	87.1
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	12,680,000.00	10 Nov.	60.4
Gumma	12,000,000.00	7,030,000.00	12 Nov.	58.6
Saitama	16,000,000.00	16,849,503.00	10 Nov.	100.5
Chiba	25,000,000.00	2,302,697.64	31 Oct.	9.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	42,896,924.12	15 Nov.	53.6
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	21,663,776.00	30 Oct.	30.1
Niigata	29,000,000.00	10,550,000.00	31 Oct.	26.4
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,065,841.98	15 Nov.	100.5
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	10,728,184.00	6 Nov.	83.4
Fukui	13,000,000.00	8,621,553.65	8 Nov.	66.4
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	8,966,529.00	10 Nov.	94.9
Nagano	30,000,000.00	23,500,000.00	2 Nov.	78.4
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	31 Oct.	100.0
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	18,284,458.00	10 Nov.	91.4
Aichi	66,000,000.00	61,138,182.06	10 Nov.	92.6
Mie	20,000,000.00	14,757,924.00	10 Nov.	73.8
Shiga	11,000,000.00	9,409,100.00	10 Nov.	85.6
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	8,267,840.00	9 Nov.	16.5
Osaka	85,000,000.00	21,719,878.00	8 Nov.	25.6
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	13,707,627.74	15 Nov.	22.9
Nara	12,000,000.00	11,195,563.00	13 Nov.	93.2
Vakayama	9,500,000.00	7,580,138.00	1 Nov.	79.6
Tottori	9,000,000.00	2,510,274.00	28 Oct.	27.9
Shimane	10,000,000.00	6,006,186.12	6 Nov.	60.1
Okayama	21,000,000.00	17,896,501.00	10 Nov.	85.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	16,294,946.00	31 Oct.	54.3
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	1,248,000.00	5 Nov.	4.8
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	5,331,000.00	31 Oct.	35.55
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	12,336,450.00	10 Nov.	91.6
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,259,000.00	15 Nov.	85.1
Kochi	13,000,000.00	920,984.00	27 Oct.	7.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	11,365,208.00	10 Nov.	22.7
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct.	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	500,286.00	27 Oct.	2.5
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	13,886,815.00	15 Nov.	66.1
Oita	18,000,000.00	11,660,260.00	14 Nov.	64.8
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31 Oct.	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	4,459,233.00	12 Nov.	26.2
Total	1,175,450,000.00	638,097,603.44		62.8%

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and to the Far East (CARE)

It has been necessary for Allied personnel in Japan desirous of making remittances to CARE, Inc., (\$10.00 for each CARE package) to send their remittances to the CARE offices in New York City, N.Y. or Honolulu, T.H. Effective 18 November it is permissible, by a recent amendment to CARE, Inc., "License to Engage in Business in Japan" reference AG 095 (21 Aug 47) ESS/FIN dated 18 November 1948, subject, "Amendment to License to Engage in Business in Japan (FI-20)", for Allied personnel to make remittances for CARE packages direct to the CARE office in Japan, address: CARE, Inc., APO #503, Yokohama, Japan. Note: Remittances may be made (\$10.00 per CARE package) in Military Payment Certificates, Personal Checks or Post Office Money Orders.

The only CARE packages available, at present, for distribution in Japan are "Food Packages" (oriental pack). It is expected that three other types of CARE packages (Woolen Suiting, Blanket and Knitting Wool) will be available for distribution the latter part of December 1948. Official announcement regarding the distribution of these three additional CARE packages will be made by CARE, Inc., through Stars and Stripes.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

In addition to Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance and Seamen's Insurance, the following two social insurance programs covering land workers in private employment are in operation: Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance and Unemployment Insurance. 1/

Both programs operating since 1947 with an approximate coverage in excess of 5,000,000 workers are administered by the Ministry of Labor rather than the Ministry of Welfare which administers the programs summarized so far. Publication of selected monthly statistics is contemplated at an early date in collaboration with Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP.

The only remaining social insurance program for persons other than government employees is National Health Insurance. It is a medical care program mainly for the self-employed and their families. Based on the National Health Insurance Act of 1938 as last amended in 1948, and operating under the general supervision of the Ministry of Welfare, it consists at present of roughly 7000 individual units established in the towns and villages. They may take the form of an association operating the program for the residents of that local community or since July 1948, communities may elect to have the program municipally operated.

Pending the present stage of reorganization of the program, monthly reports are not received in sufficient numbers and with sufficient regularity to warrant publication of monthly benefit statistics at this time. Publication thereof is contemplated as soon as reliable reporting is assured.

1/ Both accident compensation benefits and unemployment benefits for seamen are payable under the Seamen's Insurance Law, see PH&W Weekly Bulletin No. 98.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Negative.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls.

1. Report of cases and deaths of communicable and venereal diseases for the week ended 13 November 1948.

2. Annex to Weekly Bulletin No. 99 (For Military Government Teams only)

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 13 NOVEMBER 1948

During the forty-sixth week ended 13 November 1948 there were reported 9,512 cases of communicable disease compared with 8,855 cases in the preceding week. Complete reports were received from all prefectures.

The current number of tuberculosis cases (6,601) was approximately 5 percent higher than previously (6,301). It was approximately 9 percent higher than the total (6,071) for the forty-sixth week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 430.3 and 479.9 respectively.

Measles continued to increase. Total cases this week (480) were 17 percent higher than in the preceding week (411). The current number was 6 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (510). Hokkaido continued to account for nearly 30 percent of all cases reported. There were increases this week in 18 prefectures, decreases in 17 and no change in 11 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 31.3 and 70.0 respectively.

There was a 32 percent increase in whooping cough cases, from 510 last week to 675 currently. This was, however, nearly 20 percent less than the total (830) in the corresponding week of 1947. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures recorded increases, 18 recorded decreases and 6 showed no change. The largest increases were in Gunma and Hokkaido Prefectures which reported increases of 111 and 54 cases respectively. These two prefectures together accounted for more than 40 percent of all cases reported. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 44.0 and 67.3 respectively.

The general upward trend in pneumonia cases continued. The total this week (978) was 11 percent higher than previously (878). It was, however, less than 60 percent of the number (1,663) reported in the forty-sixth week last year. There were increases this week in 26 prefectures, decreases in 16 and no change in 4. Increases of 20 or more cases were reported in Hokkaido, Tokyo and Miyagi Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 63.8 and 142.5 respectively.

There were 22 cases of influenza currently compared with 17 previously. During the same week of 1947 cases (47) were more than twice the current number. Seven cases were reported this week in Shiga Prefecture and from 1 to 3 cases in 10 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 3.7 respectively.

Diphtheria cases increased 5 percent, from 355 last week to 373 currently. Deaths, however, declined from 42 to 30. The current number of cases was more than 30 percent below the figure (543) for the forty-sixth week of 1947 and nearly 70 percent less than the total (1,183) in the same period of 1946. Increases this week were recorded in 24 prefectures, decreases in 21 and no change in 1. The current and cumulative case rates were 24.3 and 19.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.0 and 1.7.

Dysentery cases (96) remained about the same as previously (99), while deaths declined from 36 to 29. Cases this week were 56 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (220) and 90 percent less than in the same week of 1946 (930). Nearly half the current cases were in four prefectures - Tokyo (16), Miyazaki (13), Osaka (8) and Hyogo (8). Twenty-eight additional prefectures had from 1 to 4 cases each, and 14 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.3 and 20.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.9 and 5.6.

There was little change in typhoid fever. There were 138 cases and 16 deaths this week compared with 140 cases and 20 deaths in the preceding week. Current cases were little more than half the number (260) in the forty-sixth week of 1947 and only a fifth of the figure (676) recorded in the corresponding period of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.0 and 12.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 1.4.

Paratyphoid fever cases this week (35) were 40 percent greater than in the preceding week (25) but less than in the forty-fourth week (43). Deaths increased from 1 to 7. The current number of cases was nearly 45 percent less than in the forty-sixth week of 1947 (62) and almost 80 percent less than the total reported in the same period of 1946 (159). This week there were 9 cases in Tokyo-to, 6 cases in Fukuoka and from 1 to 3 cases in each of 13 additional prefectures. No cases were reported in 31 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 3.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.2.

One confirmed case of smallpox was reported this week. No deaths have occurred for 17 weeks. There were no cases in the forty-sixth week of 1947 and 13 cases in the corresponding period of 1946. It should be noted that the totals shown in the table do not include 4 suspect cases in Hokkaido for the current week and 15 suspect cases for the preceding week. If these were included, the cumulative total for Hokkaido would be 31 and for all Japan it would be 52. All of the recently reported cases in Hokkaido were at the Utashinai coal mine in Sorachi-shichyo. The current case rate for confirmed cases for all Japan was 0.1. Both the cumulative case and death rates were less than 0.1.

One case of typhus fever was reported this week compared with 3 previously. There have been no deaths for 18 weeks. In the forty-sixth weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 3 and 31 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Malaria cases declined more than 30 percent, from 38 last week to 26 currently. There were no deaths this week compared with 1 previously. The number of cases this week was 26 percent of the total (99) in the corresponding week of 1947 and 6 percent of the number (466) in the same period of 1946. There were no cases this week in 32 prefectures and from 1 to 5 cases each in 14 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 6.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Only 1 case of Japanese "B" encephalitis was reported this week (in Yamaguchi Prefecture). Twelve deaths were reported but these apparently include delayed reports. Iwate Prefecture, for example, reported 8 deaths although no cases have been reported there since the week ended 23 October. There were no cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis in the forty-sixth week of 1947 and 1 case in the corresponding period of 1946. It should be noted that revised reports on cases have been completed for 37 prefectures. Some duplicate reporting is still included in the national total of 7,933 cases for the year. Of this number, 4,361 cases have been confirmed and 3,572 remain suspect. The current case rate was 0.1 and the cumulative rate was 11.2. Revised reports have not been compiled on deaths. The cumulative total as of 13 November was 2,527. Less than 1,000 of these have been confirmed and it is not known how many of the remaining are deaths once reported as suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis and later included as deaths from confirmed cases. The current death rate was 0.8 and the cumulative rate, based on total deaths as reported, 3.6.

There was a 60 percent increase in scarlet fever cases this week (69) compared with the preceding week (43). Deaths (2) remained about

the same as previously (3). During the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 40 and 61 cases respectively. There was no change in the number of cases this week in nearly half (22) of the prefectures, increases in 15 and decreases in 9. The largest increase (16 cases) occurred in Tokyo-to where cases rose from 11 to 27. This was nearly 40 percent of the total cases reported. Twenty-one additional prefectures had from 1 to 8 cases each and 24 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.5 and 3.4 respectively. The current death rate was 0.1 and the cumulative rate less than 0.1.

There were 16 cases and 5 deaths reported for epidemic meningitis this week compared with 15 cases and no deaths previously. The current figure was approximately the same as in the forty-sixth weeks of 1947 (18) and 1946 (15). Nine prefectures reported from 1 to 4 cases each and the 37 remaining prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 2.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.7.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,801 and 192,892 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,571 and 198,462; for chancroid, 613 and 33,118. There were fewer cases of syphilis this week than previously (4,007), but totals for gonorrhea and chancroid were higher than in the preceding week when there were reported 3,490 cases of gonorrhea and 580 cases of chancroid. The current number of syphilis cases was 20 percent higher than in the forty-sixth week of 1947 (3,162). The number of gonorrhea and chancroid cases reported during the same period, however, were 4,294 and 878 respectively. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 247.8 and 273.4; gonorrhea, 232.8 and 281.3; and chancroid, 40.0 and 46.9.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 13 NOVEMBER 1948

PREFECTURE	TYPHTHERIA				PYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	23	3	1086	143	2	-	934	65
AOMORI	3	2	193	12	2	-	118	23
IWATE	9	2	255	30	4	-	528	59
MIYAGI	16	-	406	21	-	1	223	22
AKITA	10	-	498	32	-	-	194	47
YAMAGATA	8	-	237	22	-	-	235	34
FUKUSHIMA	5	3	185	17	2	-	469	101
IBARAKI	6	-	277	10	1	-	716	313
TOCHIGI	6	-	286	23	1	-	272	104
GUMMA	7	1	207	43	-	1	468	111
SAITAMA	5	2	311	28	3	1	395	162
CHIBA	9	-	140	5	3	1	274	65
TOKYO	29	2	849	105	16	3	1489	332
YANAGAWA	13	2	388	37	2	1	293	85
NIIGATA	16	1	567	45	3	-	594	71
TOYAMA	9	2	126	26	-	-	60	14
ISHIKAWA	7	-	236	15	-	-	35	9
FUKUI	4	-	106	8	1	-	198	34
YAMANASHI	1	-	56	-	2	1	70	11
NAGANO	11	-	350	17	-	-	326	51
GIFU	4	-	108	11	1	-	397	150
SHIZUOKA	5	-	239	28	2	1	321	159
AICHI	10	-	388	31	4	1	684	291
MIE	6	-	216	19	1	-	182	60
SHIGA	1	1	*84	*5	1	-	94	23
KYOTO	7	-	232	23	-	-	294	74
OSAKA	8	1	258	23	8	-	506	98
HYOGO	13	-	400	40	8	-	443	90
NARA	4	-	115	7	-	-	41	9
WAKAYAMA	3	-	105	5	-	-	53	14
TOTTORI	4	-	68	4	-	-	67	28
SHIMANE	6	-	247	15	2	-	208	74
OKAYAMA	6	-	231	23	1	-	195	80
HIROSHIMA	7	1	351	14	1	-	316	129
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	270	9	1	-	239	101
TOKUSHIMA	6	1	109	16	-	-	149	30
KAGAWA	1	-	112	12	-	-	132	38
EHIME	4	-	308	32	1	-	355	112
KOCHI	3	-	134	6	1	-	104	29
FUKUOKA	19	-	734	44	3	1	424	123
SAGA	11	1	470	30	1	-	176	67
NAGASAKI	10	-	397	46	-	-	245	95
KUMAMOTO	2	1	140	13	1	-	212	98
OITA	16	3	477	46	2	2	186	112
MIYAZAKI	5	1	342	34	13	5	251	82
KAGOSHIMA	10	-	395	32	2	-	151	*54
TOTAL	373	30	*13689	*1207	96	29	14316	*3933
RATE								
Current	24.3	2.0	19.4	1.7	6.3	1.9	20.3	5.6
Previous	23.1	2.7			6.5	2.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	372	23	1	1	121	4
AOMORI	6	-	125	13	-	-	45	3
IWATE	-	-	79	8	-	-	52	5
MIYAGI	5	-	180	16	2	2	123	5
AKITA	1	1	74	15	-	-	14	3
YAMAGATA	-	-	68	11	-	-	25	1
FUKUSHIMA	4	1	175	24	1	-	75	2
IBARAKI	2	1	144	19	-	-	80	3
TOCHIGI	-	-	133	23	-	-	50	4
GUMMA	1	-	105	15	-	-	54	1
SAITAMA	4	-	215	38	-	-	42	3
CHIBA	2	-	223	10	-	-	52	-
TOKYO	22	4	1103	120	9	-	634	23
CANAGAWA	3	-	412	45	1	-	105	-
NIIGATA	6	-	254	30	2	-	93	8
TOYAMA	1	-	137	17	-	-	28	2
ISHIKAWA	1	-	66	11	1	-	12	1
FUKUI	-	-	118	6	-	-	19	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	21	-	-	-	11	3
NAGANO	2	-	439	33	3	-	64	4
GIFU	9	-	339	44	1	-	64	5
SHIZUOKA	10	-	280	29	2	-	143	7
AICHI	12	-	384	43	3	1	88	8
MIE	2	-	273	31	1	-	63	7
SHIGA	2	-	47	3	-	-	15	-
KYOTO	4	1	259	44	-	-	66	7
OSAKA	6	2	328	75	-	1	62	4
HYOGO	1	-	349	65	-	-	29	2
NARA	1	1	88	10	-	-	11	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	114	14	1	-	16	-
TOTTORI	2	-	84	3	-	-	13	1
SHIMANE	2	-	106	12	1	-	63	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	169	28	-	-	14	1
HIROSHIMA	2	-	231	20	-	1	53	2
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	*76	9	-	-	11	1
TOKUSHIMA	3	1	108	16	-	-	7	-
KAGAWA	1	1	48	12	-	-	31	3
EHIME	3	-	152	13	-	-	32	-
KOCHI	-	-	143	15	-	-	35	1
FUKUOKA	4	1	168	18	6	-	49	3
SAGA	1	1	47	4	-	-	16	2
NAGASAKI	1	1	60	12	-	-	16	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	22	4	-	-	21	1
OITA	-	-	110	13	-	-	23	2
MIYAZAKI	3	-	54	5	-	-	15	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	17	3	-	-	8	-
TOTAL	138	16	*8499	1022	35	7	2663	138
RATE								
Current	9.0	1.0	12.0	1.4	2.3	0.5	3.8	0.2
Previous	9.1	1.3			1.6	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 13 November 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	411	2	-	-	176	34
AOMORI	-	-	16	-	1	-	58	16
IWATE	-	-	15	1	-	-	16	4
MIYAGI	5	-	79	1	4	-	109	9
AKITA	1	-	22	-	-	-	69	13
YAMAGATA	-	-	21	-	2	-	40	11
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	32	1	1	-	79	16
IBARAKI	1	-	52	-	1	1	72	20
TOCHIGI	1	-	43	-	-	-	11	2
GUMMA	-	-	82	3	-	-	28	7
SAITAMA	-	-	94	1	-	-	23	10
CHIBA	2	-	16	-	-	-	39	5
TOKYO	27	-	490	7	3	1	398	102
GANAGAWA	1	-	80	3	1	-	102	22
NIIGATA	2	-	28	1	-	-	52	7
TOYAMA	-	-	7	1	-	-	23	7
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	4
FUKUI	2	1	6	1	-	-	16	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	32	-	-	-	20	2
NAGANO	2	-	117	1	-	-	38	12
GIFU	-	-	48	-	-	-	13	4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	46	3	-	-	50	13
AICHI	-	-	112	-	-	-	22	5
MIE	1	-	37	1	-	-	12	-
SHIGA	1	1	45	1	-	-	7	2
KYOTO	4	-	90	-	-	-	59	32
OSAKA	1	-	79	1	-	1	82	20
HYOGO	4	-	44	1	-	-	37	11
NARA	-	-	6	-	-	-	8	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	8	1
TOTTORI	1	-	6	-	-	-	24	7
SHIMANE	1	-	15	-	-	-	14	8
OKAYAMA	-	-	35	1	-	-	8	3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	*20	-	2	1	21	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	17	1
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	5	2
KAGAWA	-	-	22	-	-	-	8	-
EHIME	1	-	25	-	-	-	19	7
KOCHI	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	1	-	45	3	-	1	39	8
SAGA	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	15	-	1	-	26	12
KUMAMOTO	1	-	2	-	-	-	17	9
OITA	-	-	8	-	-	-	10	5
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	24	10
TOTAL	69	2	*2400	35	16	5	1927	480

RATE

Current	4.5	0.1	3.4	0.0	1.0	0.3	2.7	0.7
Previous	2.8	0.2			1.0			

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 13 November 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	142	3032	147	5158	503	26433
AOMORI	14	495	7	502	32	4983
IWATE	4	1017	2	569	176	8265
NIYAGI	24	1026	5	1026	233	7270
AKITA	7	304	13	708	100	5720
YAMAGATA	7	495	10	625	72	4336
FUKUSHIMA	23	677	6	616	134	*6878
I BARAKI	1	643	5	525	112	4801
TOCHIGI	2	242	1	955	65	4383
GUMMA	13	*361	128	1531	69	3721
SAITAMA	-	88	11	891	114	5614
CHIBA	-	98	-	398	75	4673
TOKYO	5	883	35	3681	735	38133
KANAGAWA	1	193	8	1438	220	13567
NIIGATA	30	1306	22	2979	176	10201
TOYAMA	16	941	15	1941	110	7632
ISHIKAWA	7	741	14	1159	127	5817
FUKUI	-	1324	2	651	15	2113
YAMANASHI	-	46	1	262	17	1552
NAGANO	-	1026	34	1686	143	7716
GIFU	10	2032	16	717	126	5119
SHIZUOKA	2	897	6	720	126	7993
AICHI	-	1064	19	1748	259	12264
MIE	1	1308	19	558	82	3842
SHIGA	1	521	10	690	50	2879
KYOTO	12	867	15	1364	190	9918
OSAKA	3	816	21	1061	311	17284
HYOGO	2	1343	19	907	208	6909
NARA	-	102	2	108	18	1969
WAKAYAMA	12	301	-	145	49	2161
TOTTORI	1	878	-	154	87	3468
SHIMANE	68	543	17	1734	163	7109
OKAYAMA	-	3279	19	839	157	6468
HIROSHIMA	9	4655	6	852	324	13035
YAMAGUCHI	-	338	3	359	61	3858
TOKUSHIMA	1	1660	-	123	62	2718
KAGAWA	-	2223	-	237	52	2542
EHIME	1	4092	10	1155	185	8339
KOCHI	-	2158	-	208	42	2682
FUKUOKA	40	1307	14	3162	274	17597
SAGA	6	306	1	677	76	3502
NAGASAKI	4	673	3	588	173	6753
KUMAMOTO	-	1169	1	550	87	3881
OITA	10	600	2	525	66	4962
MIYAZAKI	-	389	-	303	65	3667
KAGOSHIMA	1	*899	6	* 730	80	3847

TOTAL 480 *49358 675 *47515 6601 *338574

RATE	Current	70.0	44.0	67.3	430.3	479.9
	31.3				410.8	
	Previous	26.8	33.2			

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	**1	-	** 12	-	2	-	19	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	2	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	-	-	44	3
GANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	31	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	1
KYOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	145	9
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-
WA KAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	33	1	1	-	465	33
FATE								
Current	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.7	0.0
Previous	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-

** 4 Suspect cases were also reported this week and 15 suspect cases were reported for the week ended 6 November. The cumulative number would be 31 if the suspect cases were included.

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	104	-	-	-	7	7
KOMORI	-	-	40	-	-	1	450	21
IWATE	-	-	32	1	-	8	185	82
MIYAGI	-	-	31	-	-	-	4162	59
AKITA	-	-	25	-	-	2	4140	*46
YAMAGATA	-	-	21	-	-	1	4152	*55
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	40	-	-	-	466	23
IBARAKI	1	-	48	*1	-	1	4340	93
TOCHIGI	-	-	36	-	-	-	4100	45
GUMMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	494	*52
SAITAMA	-	-	25	-	-	-	4246	71
CHIBA	-	-	33	-	-	-	4337	71
TOKYO	5	-	300	3	-	-	42524	560
GANAGAWA	-	-	78	1	-	-	4589	170
NIIGATA	3	-	99	-	-	-	265	52
TOYAMA	-	-	46	1	-	-	4105	53
ISHIKAWA	-	-	32	2	-	-	4133	68
FUKUI	-	-	23	1	-	-	464	21
YAMANASHI	-	-	23	-	-	-	4111	40
NAGANO	-	-	14	1	-	-	323	79
GIFU	-	-	40	-	-	-	4107	38
SHIZUOKA	-	-	41	-	-	-	430	138
AICHI	-	-	48	-	-	2	4389	136
MIE	-	-	58	-	-	-	484	32
SHIGA	2	-	2237	5	-	-	459	35
KYOTO	4	-	83	2	-	-	435	42
OSAKA	-	-	43	-	-	-	86	86
HYOGO	-	-	61	1	-	-	477	73
NARA	-	-	30	-	-	-	415	10
WAKAYAMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	418	12
TOTTORI	1	-	46	1	-	-	427	12
SHIMANE	1	-	33	-	-	-	418	10
OKAYAMA	-	-	44	3	-	-	479	23
HIROSHIMA	-	-	104	-	-	-	434	17
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	45	-	-	1	430	14
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	20	-	-	-	426	8
FAGATA	-	-	23	1	-	-	420	6
EHIME	2	-	104	4	-	-	465	34
KOCHI	-	-	21	-	-	-	434	22
FUKUOKA	1	-	232	3	-	-	445	6
SAGA	1	-	41	1	-	-	31	11
NAGASAKI	1	-	60	-	-	-	32	12
KUMAMOTO	-	-	59	3	-	-	38	11
OITA	1	-	51	-	-	-	16	5
MIYAZAKI	1	-	17	-	-	-	466	20
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	156	-	-	-	473	46
TOTAL	26	-	4778	*35	-	1	12	47923 *2527
RATE								
Current	1.7	-	6.8	0.0	-	0.1	0.8	11.2
Previous	2.5	0.1						3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

* Corrected through 30 October to exclude suspect cases proved not to be Japanese "B" encephalitis and also confirmed cases previously included as both suspect and confirmed.

Weekly Report - 13 November 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	114	7266	1	151
AOMORI	12	1789	-	15
IWATE	12	1616	-	25
MIYAGI	47	2371	-	9
AKITA	26	1699	-	-
YAMAGATA	18	1310	-	10
FUKUSHIMA	39	3001	-	25
IBARAKI	27	3331	-	-
TOCHIGI	6	1879	-	45
GUMMA	14	2043	-	31
SAITAMA	17	1736	-	68
CHIBA	4	1020	-	-
TOKYO	63	5366	2	132
GANAGAWA	9	2974	-	63
NIIGATA	31	3959	-	48
TOYAMA	25	3440	1	34
ISHIKAWA	23	1905	2	79
FUKUI	2	845	2	96
YAMANASHI	-	677	-	21
NAGANO	21	2397	-	35
GIFU	16	2379	-	55
SHIZUOKA	21	2290	-	23
AICHI	30	2950	1	84
MIE	9	1699	-	12
SHIGA	4	1074	7	172
KYOTO	28	1570	1	119
OSAKA	19	2338	1	116
HYOGO	19	1361	3	16
NARA	3	432	-	9
WAKAYAMA	11	1915	-	68
TOTTORI	1	871	-	12
SHIRANE	9	2645	-	33
OKAYAMA	25	1646	-	52
HIROSHIMA	38	3300	1	281
YAMAGUCHI	9	1162	-	6
TOKUSHIMA	16	1928	-	67
KAGAWA	3	1087	-	10
EHIME	42	4671	-	138
KOCHI	8	1436	-	4
FUKUOKA	63	4506	-	316
SAGA	27	1884	-	11
NAGASAKI	26	1693	-	9
KUMAMOTO	13	1748	-	29
OITA	2	1020	-	83
MIYAZAKI	8	828	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	18	1470	-	3
TOTAL	978	100527	22	2615
RATE				
Current	63.8	142.5	1.4	3.7
Previous	57.2		1.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1947 and 1946

Disease	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 46 Weeks		
	13 Nov 1948	15 Nov 1947	16 Nov 1946	1948	1947	1946
Case						
Diphtheria	373	543	1183	13689	25146	43345
Dysentery	96	220	930	14316	38779	85366
Typhoid Fever	138	260	676	8499	16778	41266
Paratyphoid Fever	35	62	159	2663	4439	8334
Smallpox	-	-	14	-	387	17696
Typhus Fever	1	3	31	465	1028	30819
Malaria	26	99	466	4778	11372	NA
Cholera	-	-	1	-	-	1204
Scarlet Fever	69	40	61	2400	2320	1814
Epidemic Meningitis	16	18	15	1927	3243	1359
Jap.B. Encephalitis	1	-	1	7927	252	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death						
Diphtheria	30	43	64	1207	2065	3372
Dysentery	29	78	211	3933	7182	12513
Typhoid Fever	16	49	83	1022	2083	4904
Paratyphoid Fever	7	5	7	138	254	427
Smallpox	-	-	9	1	38	2724
Typhus Fever	-	-	7	33	83	2889
Malaria	-	-	-	35	22	NA
Cholera	-	-	1	-	-	514
Scarlet Fever	2	2	1	35	54	90
Epidemic Meningitis	5	9	8	480	1057	382
Jap.B. Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	131	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Disease	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 46 Weeks		
	13 Nov 1948	15 Nov 1947	16 Nov 1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	24.3	36.3	81.9	19.4	36.5	65.3
Dysentery	6.3	14.7	64.4	20.3	56.4	129.3
Typhoid Fever	9.0	17.4	46.8	12.0	24.4	62.1
Paratyphoid Fever	2.3	4.1	11.0	3.8	6.5	12.5
Smallpox	-	-	1.0	-	0.6	26.6
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.7	1.5	46.4
Malaria	1.7	6.6	32.3	6.8	16.5	NA
Cholera	-	-	0.1	-	-	1.8
Scarlet Fever	4.5	2.7	4.2	3.4	3.4	2.7
Epidemic Meningitis	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.7	4.7	2.0
Jap.B. Encephalitis	0.1	-	0.1	11.2	0.4	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	2.0	2.9	4.4	1.7	3.0	5.1
Dysentery	1.9	5.2	14.6	5.6	10.4	18.8
Typhoid Fever	1.0	3.3	5.7	1.4	3.0	7.4
Paratyphoid Fever	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6
Smallpox	-	-	0.6	0.0	0.1	4.1
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.5	0.0	0.1	4.3
Malaria	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.8
Cholera	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.6
Jap.B. Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	0.2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ended 13 Nov 48

(C) Current Cases
(T) Total cases
for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID (C)	CHANCROID (T)	GONORRHEA (C)	GONORRHEA (T)	SYPHILIS (C)	SYPHILIS (T)
HOKKAIDO	18	844	216	8353	188	6743
AOMORI	2	345	34	2493	34	1722
IWATE	-	91	19	926	16	1374
MIYAGI	6	448	75	2320	76	2209
AKITA	2	182	10	2013	30	2159
YAMAGATA	-	56	18	939	35	2029
FUKUSHIMA	9	387	57	2890	64	2626
IBARAKI	2	618	26	2751	35	2934
TOCHIGI	3	298	19	2578	57	3789
GUMMA	6	222	26	*2150	42	2670
SAITAMA	3	299	21	1950	21	1965
CHIBA	3	905	33	5963	39	5237
TOKYO	40	1696	322	12500	346	*13028
KANAGAWA	31	1680	213	12134	203	8687
NIIGATA	1	374	14	2742	27	3235
TOYAMA	8	247	43	2223	61	2425
ISHIKAWA	7	358	59	1959	45	1891
FUYUI	3	180	14	1406	17	1514
YAMANASHI	5	146	21	1249	25	963
NAGANO	1	220	43	6002	44	4921
GIFU	11	488	175	3311	43	1876
SHIZUOKA	9	501	46	4730	68	5051
AICHI	140	6591	320	17639	287	15602
MIE	7	509	29	2262	58	3334
SHIGA	9	434	6	1218	21	1426
KYOTO	11	1517	103	6295	147	6873
OSAKA	38	1708	257	9577	279	11618
HYOGO	56	2197	176	13289	212	18605
NARA	13	574	20	2171	43	2455
WAKAYAMA	8	662	64	3791	53	2731
TOTTORI	3	214	24	2062	38	1814
SHIMANE	2	102	17	787	43	968
OKAYAMA	22	907	94	4097	81	4039
HIROSHIMA	16	1058	189	7090	122	5081
YAMAGUCHI	48	994	171	6733	170	5613
TOKUSHIMA	-	200	4	1090	16	1227
KAGAWA	2	306	12	1093	54	1614
EHIME	3	301	37	2348	49	2481
KOCHI	4	217	15	1389	31	1143
FUKUOKA	33	2295	225	13485	185	11614
SAGA	3	251	64	3241	70	2548
NAGASAKI	13	576	118	4929	97	3890
KUMAMOTO	2	297	70	3286	142	3354
OITA	6	306	23	2704	39	2216
MIYAZAKI	1	118	17	1629	27	1233
KAGOSHIMA	3	199	12	2675	21	2365
TOTAL	613	33118	3571	*198462	3801	*192892

RATE

Current
Previous

40.0 46.9 232.8 281.3 247.8 273.4
37.8 227.5 261.2

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENERABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 AND 1948

DISEASES	1948 13 Nov	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 46 WEEKS		
		1947 15 Nov	1946 16 Nov		1948	1947	1946
<u>NUMBER</u>							
Chancroid	613	878	869	33118	36165	26244	
Gonorrhea	3571	4294	3227	198462	188911	110476	
Syphilis	3801	3162	1822	192892	129583	63175	
<u>RATE</u>							
Chancroid	40.0	58.7	60.2	46.9	52.6	39.5	
Gonorrhea	232.8	287.1	223.5	281.3	274.5	166.3	
Syphilis	247.8	211.4	126.2	273.4	188.3	95.1	

FOOTNOTES: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.

2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.

3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

5. "NA" indicates data are not available.

6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.

7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

8. ** Four suspect cases were also reported this week and 15 suspect cases were reported for the week ended 6 November. The cumulative number would be 31 if the suspect cases were included.

9. ✓ Corrected through 30 October to include suspect cases proved not to be Japanese "B" encephalitis and also confirmed cases previously included as both suspect and confirmed.

Inclosure No. 2 missing

